



CO-OPS TO EXPLORE FOR OIL

Coldwell In Strong Plea For the U.N.

OTTAWA, (CPA)—"Action to provide the hungry world with bread, freedom and the right of all peoples to control their own destiny," should be the aims of Canada's external policy, M. J. Coldwell, C.C.F. national leader, urged in what was described in the morning papers as "the most polished performance" of a full-dress debate on foreign affairs on April 29.

The debate was led off by External Affairs Minister St. Laurent, who delivered a one-and-a-half hour speech putting forward tentative suggestions for "collective action" against communism, to a strangely empty and indifferent House.

St. Laurent Unimpressive
Typical comment in the press next morning was:

"Well over half the Liberal members drained from the chamber at the start of this long awaited international affairs debate. . . Almost half the Progressive Conservatives also left the chamber on other business. The C.C.F. were the best represented in proportion to their membership." Another writer in the "Ottawa Citizen" described the scene this way:

Polished Performance
"M. J. Coldwell, the C.C.F. leader, gave much the most polished" (Continued on Page 8)

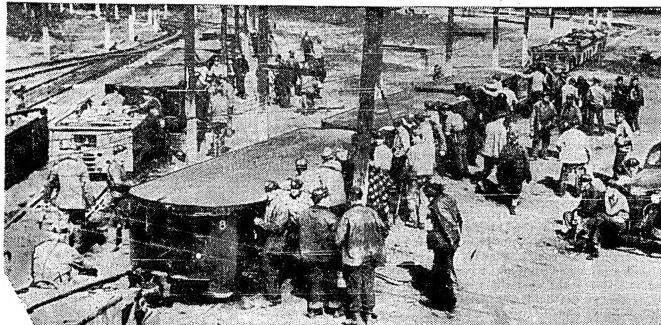


PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

MONTEREY, California—So it's a backward spring in Alberta! Well, we drove seventy-five miles through a driving snowstorm yesterday—in California! The day before (Wednesday, April 28) it was snowing in Medford when we got up in the morning—at all-time record. The foothills and mountains surrounding the valley were white. They were that way when we left to travel south yesterday. Snowplows had been over the Sierrita Pass and the road was clear. It was bright up there and shinningly beautiful—in a Canadian kind of way! But farther on, across the California border, it began to thicken up and just after we left Yreka the big flakes of snow began to fall. It was blowing, too, more than half a gale. We had close to a hundred miles of that through twisty mountain roads. The snow was too heavy for the windshield wipers and we had to stop several times to clear the glass so we could see. Does all this make you feel better, brother?

We gained something from the late spring. A year ago when we were in Medford we were too late to see the pear orchards in bloom. This year they were just coming into full bloom, nearly a month late. They call Medford "the pear capital of America." The acres and acres of white (Continued on page 8)

U. S. MINERS RETURN TO WORK



Heeding the call of President John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers, most of the U. S. soft coal miners have returned to the pits. Here Pittsburgh workers step into the covered cars that will take them to their jobs—6 miles underground.

Laurier's Annuity Act Is Too Liberal For Liberals

OTTAWA, (CPA)—Increasing the cost of government annuities by changing the interest rate from 4 to 3% was called a "blow at social security, coming, strangely enough, just when the scheme is beginning to be widely used," Stanley Knowles (C.C.F., Winnipeg North Central) who raised the matter as a special "grievance" before the House of Commons moved into Committee of Supply on April 27th.

Seizing his opportunity, Mr. Knowles delivered a vigorous protest against the government action which would in effect, "scuttle" the best kind of insurance Canadians could buy for their old age.

Introduced in 1908, the plan had been introduced in 1908 under Laurier's Liberal government, with the intention of providing a small government subsidy (through a higher than usual interest rate and through absorbing the costs of administration) toward what was in effect a contract. (Continued on page 8)

U.F.A. CO-OP STARTS A LEADERSHIP PLAN

Two young farm people over the age of 18 will be chosen from each federal constituency for an intensive leadership course, it was announced by the Board of the United Farmers of Alberta at the conclusion of a two-day meeting in Calgary last Tuesday. The U.F.A. Co-op is sponsoring a Leaders Camp to be held at one of the summer resorts some time during July.

Paul Farnalls, member of the U.F.A. Board and also member of the Advisory Committee to the Wheat Board, gave a detailed report on the International Wheat Agreement, reporting on the conference held in London and Washington.

It was announced that the annual convention will be held in Calgary commencing November 30, instead of January, as has been the custom for a great many years. The U.F.A. executive were instructed to meet the executive of the Alberta Farmers Union as soon as the results of their plebiscite are known.

RADIO FUND TAKES A FLOP THIS WEEK

Booms and depressions! Booms and depressions! That's how the capitalist system operates and the Radio Fund seems to be functioning along similar lines these days. Two good weeks and then a flop! However, we do believe the flooded conditions of country roads had something to do with the fact that only \$44 came in this week. But Calgary and Edmonton are not experiencing flood conditions and we'll have to look to them to maintain the solvency of the fund until rural roads are passable again.

Acknowledgment is made as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Reich, \$2.00; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Johnson, \$1.00; I. J. Purdy, \$1.00; Gilbert Braden, \$1.00; Wm. Mund, \$1.00; Maurice Burgess, \$2.00; Mrs. I. Wekwed, \$1.00; Miss H. Wekwed, \$1.00; O. T. Berg, \$2.00; I. Wekwed, \$2.00; L. Johnson, \$1.00; Allan Sinclair, \$1.00; Reinhold Hartman, \$1.00; W. L. Cook, \$1.00; Hemmingson Bros., \$2.00; T. Weekes, \$1.00; W. Augustiny, \$1.00; H. Gullikson, \$1.00; O. Kjolien, \$1.00; C. O. Jevne, \$1.00; E. Kjos, \$1.00; O. Kjos, \$1.00; Jim Kjos, \$1.00; Mr. and Mrs. T. Sather, \$2.00; Jack Powell, \$1.00; Gilbert Bodin, \$1.00; W. Hyndman, Evans, \$1.00; Sid and Isabel Townsend, \$1.00; R. L. Heffren, \$1.00.

COST-LIVING IS AT AN ALL-TIME HIGH

OTTAWA—The cost-of-living index in Canada reached an all-time high on March 1, standing at 150.8 as against 150.1 on Feb. 2.

Although this placed the index slightly above the July, 1920, peak of 150.6 after World War I, the increase in February was the smallest recorded in seven months, according to the computations of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase since March, 1947, alone amounts to approximately 7.2 per cent.

AUSTRALIA TO GET FREE HEALTH PLAN

MELBOURNE, Australia—The Australian Government intends to go ahead with its plans for a free medicine scheme, despite opposition from the British Medical Association. It has been officially stated that the scheme will be brought into operation in a few weeks.

In Sydney, General-Secretary of the BMA, Dr. John Hunter, denied press reports that the Association had decided to ban the scheme. He said that the BMA had disagreed with the Government about the scheme, but it had never used the words "fight" and "ban" towards it.

Dr. Hunter added that while the need for providing free medicine was open to question, the BMA was prepared to co-operate with the Government if the people desired it. However, this co-operation would be provided only on the understanding that doctors could provide medicine on their own prescription forms. The Government, he said, had not agreed to this condition.

46 C.C.F. Candidates Already Nominated In Saskatchewan

REGINA, (CPA)—By last weekend, seven more sitting C.C.F. members of the Saskatchewan legislature had been renominated, giving the C.C.F. 46 candidates in the field out of a possible 52. The seven were in four constituencies where old party coalition activity has focused current interest.

In Saskatoon, a two-seat urban riding, where Grits and Tories have a saw-off arranged, Reconstruction Minister J. H. Sturdy and A. T. Stone, M.L.A., will again carry the C.C.F. banner.

2 Cabinet Ministers
In Regina, another two-seat city, where there is also a saw-off, Labor Minister C. C. Williams and Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines were given a unanimous renomination.

And in the third dual membership constituency, Moose Jaw City, where an "Independent

\$1,000,000 Company Is Organized

REGINA, (CPA)—Co-operatives in the prairie provinces have really entered the search for oil in a big way. Saskatchewan Federated Co-operatives Limited, last week announced it was joining with Alberta and Manitoba Co-operative Wholesales in a \$1,000,000 oil exploration company.

The new company, to be known as Consumers Exploration Company, will be capitalized by 1,000,000 shares of \$1 each. It was incorporated March 31 and the three wholesale co-ops have already subscribed \$200,000.

First job which will be undertaken is a \$100,000 geological and seismicographic survey in the Cypress Hills district, in the south-western corner of the province, where the Company has a 450,000 acre reservation from the department of natural resources.

This area has already seen some exploration, and in two or three places there have been signs of (Continued on Page 8)

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF TRADE UNION BANK, N.Y.

NEW YORK—There was a time when many of America's large unions operated banks of their own. Nearly all of these have since been disposed of.

One that has survived under union control is the Amalgamated Bank of New York, established by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers. Recently the bank celebrated its 25th anniversary.

Assets of the bank, together with a branch in Chicago, now total more than \$73,000,000 and depositors exceed the 40,000 mark.

Voters Association," describing itself as an "anti-socialist bloc," was organizing, Attorney General J. W. Corman and D. H. R. Henning, M.L.A., were again named as C.C.F. candidates.

Old Parties Unite

Lastly, in the rural riding of Gull Lake, Liberals and Conservatives have already agreed to nominate a joint candidate, and they may be joined by the Social Credit group. It is not known who made the first move, but it was in this riding, less than a year ago, that the Liberals were dickering with the Conservatives on the question, and got their wrists slapped by Saskatchewan Liberal boss Hon. J. G. Gardiner.

C.C.F.'ers in the constituency don't appear to be worried: last week they renominated the present M.L.A., Alvin C. Murray, and declared they were ready to meet the opposition singly or all at once.

Budgeting for Security

THIS YEAR and up until March 31 of next year, Saskatchewan will spend more on itself than ever before. Slightly over one month ago the legislature approved a record budget of \$52,221,154 in expenditures, against which was balanced an estimated \$52,238,445 in revenues.

Never in the province's 43-year history has its government dared to enter into a spending program of such proportions; a spending program designed to utilize the unprecedented prosperity of today to build a lasting security for tomorrow.

And it does not require a profound study of Saskatchewan's history to calculate the importance of security in the minds of its citizens; especially those who recall how, just a few years ago, their province was wallowing in the depths of a ruinous economic depression.

Yet, if one were to glance through the budget address for 1936-37 and then through the budget address by Provincial Treasurer C. M. Fines for 1948-49, he might have difficulty in recognizing them both as a summary of Saskatchewan's financial status; so far has the province advanced in those 11 years.

Saskatchewan in 1936 was entering its sixth year of the depression. Crop failures had augmented the discouraging economic conditions and the province's fast-failing agricultural economy reflected its state of ill health in almost every other branch of public endeavour.

Pile Up Debt
That year the provincial treasurer brought down a budget calling for expenditures of only \$17,434,068, but he searched in vain for \$371,077 in revenues to balance this amount. It was finally placed on the books as a deficit which grew to \$1,128,166 by the end of that fiscal year, so weak were revenue returns.

Each year unpaid taxes added more and more to the province's deficit.

Finally a new tax was devised: a two per cent sales levy placed on a wide range of commodity goods. Called the Education Tax, it was adopted in 1937 and grew to be the most unpopular tax in Saskatchewan.

But the public debt continued its upward path until by 1940 it had reached \$214,007,072. So poor was the province that in his 1940-41 budget address the treasurer said: "There is a constant and never-ceasing demand for the government to increase its expenditures on present services or to undertake new services, particularly with respect to education, highways, public health, relief and similar activities."

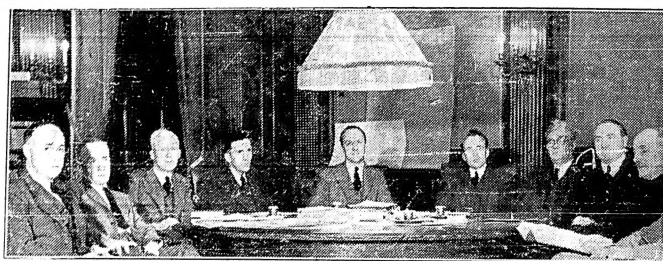
However, he explained that such was impossible. Only the fact that the federal government had increased its contributions toward the payment of old age pensions from 50 to 75 per cent had enabled the province to continue this service.

In Poor Shape
It was in this condition that Saskatchewan entered the war years, when the unexampled wartime demand for goods provided a solution for her problems of unemployment, low prices for agricultural products and high relief costs.

The peace of 1945 saw the province enter the post-war era with renewed vigor. Now, after three years of peace, the budget of 1948-49 presents an interesting study.

As has already been noted, the province this year plans to spend \$52,221,154 and its conservative estimate of revenues allows for a surplus of some \$17,000, far different from the day when budget revenues fell \$371,077 short of a meagre \$17,000,000 expenditure.

Meet People's Needs
It does not require much study



Saskatchewan's budget of \$52,221,154, the highest in the history of that province, will be used to stabilize its economy and provide for those educational, health and welfare programs which are necessary to the well-being of its citizens. Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. M. Fines, has estimated the revenue at \$52,238,445, so there will still be a small balance on the credit side of the ledger. Cabinet ministers responsible for carrying out the C.C.F. government's program are, from left to right: Hon. J. T. Douglas, Minister of Highways; Hon. J. L. L. helps, Natural Resources; Hon. O. W. Valleau, Social Welfare; Hon. J. H. Brookbank, Municipal Affairs; Hon. C. M. Fines, Provincial Treasurer; Premier T. C. Douglas, Health; Hon. J. W. Corman, Attorney-General; Hon. C. C. Williams, Labor; Hon. J. H. Sturdy, Reconstruction and Rehabilitation. Hon. L.F. McIntosh, Minister of Co-operatives and Hon. W. S. Lloyd, Minister of Education, are not included in the above picture.

to discover what the government proposes to do with this budget. Remember those 1940 requests for more highways, social services, health benefits and similar activities? Remember the overwhelming size of the public debt, the small sinking fund and the province's poor credit condition on the bond markets?

Building Roads
In those few years, 1944 to 1948, Saskatchewan has built or rebuilt 1,680 miles of highway, almost as much as is contained in the entire Manitoba system. Graveling of 4,000 miles of highway has been done—a figure representing 50 per cent of this province's system. The 1944 mileage of blacktop has been tripled.

In 1947 Saskatchewan closed the greatest highway construction season in its history. This, in a province with 38 per cent of all roads in Canada and only seven per cent of the Canadian population to support them.

Consider for a moment the following budget estimates for highways:

	1936	1944	1948-49
	\$1,128,916	\$2,202,600	\$7,189,000

Through this year Saskatchewan will spend more per capita on the health of its people than any other province—\$9,455,089. This figure is over \$2,000,000 more than in 1947 and 410 per cent more than was spent in 1944, and compares with an expenditure of \$1,500,000 in 1935.

Estimates for next year call for \$7,089,175 to be spent for education. Here again Saskatchewan is spending more money per capita on education than any other province except Ontario.

"This government will not be satisfied until every child in the province has absolute and equal educational opportunities," said Mr. Fines as he presented his 1948-49 budget.

Boost Pensions
Ever since 1944 this province has been moving closer to a \$50 per month old age pension. This year another \$5 per month was added to the pension and this, together with an average \$5 paid pensioners for hospitalization, dental and medical care, brings the total for 1948-49 in effect to \$40 per month.

All social welfare costs of the provincial government this year will total \$11,157,472. In 1944 the social welfare budget was \$7,487,000 and in 1936 only \$3,093,000. These figures do not include the 75 per cent old age pensions paid by the federal government, which this year will amount to about \$3,000,000.

Although these increases in expenditures are of almost phenomenal proportions, Mr. Fines was able to say in his address: "I am happy to assure the people of this province that these estimates do not provide for any new taxes or any increase in present taxation. In-

stead, of the total estimated revenue considerably less than one-third is to be derived from taxation."

Where then, was the remainder of the revenue to come from, and what comprises "taxation"?

Taxation Sources
Taxation is generally considered to be made up of the following items, after which is noted their estimated receipts for the coming year: gas tax, \$6,000,000; education tax, \$5,000,000; licenses and fees, \$2,750,000; public revenue, \$1,500,000; wild lands, \$1,000; pari-mutuel tax, \$400,000; succession duties, \$300,000; and casual revenue \$52,000.

Save People \$4 Million
The only one of these bearing any significant estimated increase over that of 1947 is the education tax which, despite its removal from all drugs, meals, foodstuffs and second-hand goods, has continued to bring in ever-increasing returns. Its removal from the above mentioned items will save the people of Saskatchewan an estimated \$4,000,000 this year.

The balance of the budget comes from widely varied sources. Chief among these is the federal government subsidy of \$15,391,000, given in return for certain provincial government tax fields. Profits from the liquor board are expected to total \$6,000,000 in 1948 and the government's crown corporations will bring in \$600,000.

From various other government departments, such as the department of natural resources, the Attorney General's office, public health department and labor department will channel in the balance of an expected \$52,238,445 in revenues.

Public Debt
But, all this spending is not directed solely toward present-day improvement. Before the door of every provincial treasurer in Canada hangs that awful spectre, "The Public Debt." And even the most optimistic of authorities agrees that the spectre of depression has not been banished from our economic system.

For that reason Saskatchewan's government has spared no effort in its attempts to wipe out the heavy debts accumulated during the 1930's and to diversify the province's predominantly agricultural economy, which despite all man can do is still largely at the mercy of nature's erratic behaviour.

Heavy Relief Costs
It was in 1936 that this latter point was brought home by the provincial treasurer. Explaining the heavy relief costs for the previous year, he said: "Had Saskatchewan suffered only from the general economic depression with its resultant unemployment, we could probably have come through the period of depression with less difficulty and with less financial strain than most of the provinces of Canada." Unfortunately, the depression was coincident with a period of crop failures and we

have had to provide not only for those who were unemployed, but also for thousands who, although fully employed, received no returns for their labor."

Stabilize Economy
To meet the possibility of such difficulties in the future, the government since 1944 has inaugurated a number of industries, in an attempt to stabilize the province's economy, and is also increasing its expenditures on agriculture, Saskatchewan's basic industry, so that it will be better able to cope with crop failure periods of the future. This year it is devoting \$2,043,300 to promote agricultural production and to stabilize the farm economy. This is \$1,549,646 more than was spent in 1944, and compares to the approximate \$515,000 spent in 1935-36.

Another form of diversification in Saskatchewan's economy today lies in its ever-increasing mineral production, which in 1905 was worth only \$500,000, but last year totalled an estimated \$32,339,000. As late as 1935 the value of mineral production had reached only \$3,816,943, and it was not until 1945 that the figure was as high as \$21,845,864.

Increasing amounts allotted to the natural resources department in recent years (figures are shown below) have helped speed this development.

	1936	1944	(estimated) 1948-49
	\$448,461	\$687,600	\$1,928,686

Another phase of preparation for any business recession that might strike Saskatchewan is debt reduction.

Ever since 1944 the government has pared away at its public debt. This year the province made history. The drop in its public debt from \$214,253,211 in 1944 to \$145,744,565 by the end of 1947 represents a total end of 32 per cent—unparalleled in the history of any province since Confederation.

Further, the government has been gradually adding to its sinking fund, which today stands at \$38,852,888, 50 per cent higher than in 1944 and the second highest sinking fund in Canada.

Topping this off is a provincial bank account of \$10,000,000, some \$2,000,000 more than in 1944.

Bonds Stand High
The average interest rate on Saskatchewan bonds today is 4.20

per cent, as compared to 4.53 per cent paid in 1944. In 1947 the amount levied for debt charges was \$5,729,573, as compared to the 1944 amount of \$7,513,276, a per capita reduction from \$8.91 in 1944 to \$6.88 in 1947. All this, of course, means that more and more of the provincial funds can be diverted toward health and social welfare programs. It has been said that if Saskatchewan can maintain its present rate of debt retirement, the province will be on a cash basis in 20 to 25 years—an unheard of achievement in modern times.

And in regard to municipal debt, no other province can claim the reduction that has been effected in Saskatchewan municipalities during the past three years. In 1939, municipal indebtedness stood at \$68,400,000. At the end of 1947, only \$17,000,000 of this remained outstanding, a reduction of 72 per cent.

The government has carried out a progressive program of assistance to municipalities, including cancellation of \$39,187,232 of seed grain obligations, and another \$33,000,000 in provincial advances to municipalities for relief payments.

Cut Municipal Levies
Now, instead of discussing further provincial charges to municipalities, the government is calling a conference to reduce such charges.

A budget of \$52,221,154 in expenditures, therefore, can hardly be denied a people who, having weathered one economic storm, are determined that the next one shall find them prepared. Their determination finds its expression through the government's program, as voiced by Mr. Fines: "It will be apparent to the people of Saskatchewan that this government's program is directed toward the stabilization of our economy and the provision of those educational, health and welfare programs which are necessary to the well-being of our citizens. The budget... is an expression of that policy."

"I should like to add that this government's plans represent nothing more or less than the expressed desire of the people of this province to co-operate in the achievement of these objectives. Government is merely the machinery whereby the 842,000 people of Saskatchewan co-operate to build roads, develop their resources, and obtain social security. This co-operation will become regimentation if those who develop our resources and control our economy are not responsible to the people through political and economic democracy. The people of this province are determined that will not happen in Saskatchewan."

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WRINKLES

A year ago I suggested to readers of this column that the next depression will sneak up on us like a thief in the night. I said that those of us who have lived through the Hungry Thirties are conditioned to look for certain signs as harbingers of the coming depression. We shall be scanning the skies for breadlines, depressed prices and lowered wages. That was our experience a few years ago. I warned that our masters will pull a fast one on us. There will be no long breadlines.



there will be no bottom prices and wages will go up instead of down. And while we are watching the front door for these signs, the depression will sneak in through the back door.

Some folks thought I was only being sensational. Only—I wasn't. That is just what has happened to most of us.

Oh, sure, if you read figures published in the commercial press or listen to our "statesmen" on the radio, we are rolling in wealth. Wages are higher than they ever were. Everybody, except a couple of hundred thousand "untouchables" is working. Banks are bursting with money and the federal government has a surplus close to a billion dollars. What depression? Well, let us turn it around and look at the other side of the medal. Let us consider the humble carpenter. Right here in Edmonton. Only a few weeks ago these organized craftsmen secured the highest wage rate ever paid for this kind of work in the district—\$14.00 per hour.

Sounds outrageous, doesn't it? No wonder houses are out of this world, many people say. Others say labor is exploiting the community by demanding excessive rates. You'd be surprised how many people actually believe that these craftsmen are "soaking" the public. They work 40 hours per week and earn the magnificent sum of \$56.00 per week. That is when they are not existing on \$14.40 unemployment insurance during the idle winter months.

And now let us look a little closer. Our carpenter is a single person. Federal income tax reduces his \$56.00 weekly pay by \$7.35 thus leaving him with \$48.65. Don't forget that out of this he has to replenish his tools, pay union dues and unemployment insurance. Now, we go back to 1939. This same carpenter was then drawing 90c per hour for a 44 hour week. He took it practically all home—\$39.60. Only \$9.05 less than he takes home now in spite of his \$14.00 per hour. But now he pays double for every purchase he makes from overalls to snuff. For some articles he pays three times the pre-war price.

In buying power our carpenter today takes home only \$24 compared with nearly \$40 earned in 1939. So, you think he is taking advantage of people who need houses in 1948 by collecting 60% of 1939 income? His income has been depressed by 40% in spite of all the increases in productivity through electric power saws, prefabrication methods and other shortcuts now in practice. It is the same story, only more tragic for the laborer who now gets 80c per hour instead of 55c. He takes home \$14 instead of \$25 before the war.

You talk about a depression being around the corner. For most

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and will not publish any letters exceeding 300 words in length.

Editor, People's Weekly.

Sir: Alberta's natural resources can help to feed, clothe and house the starving people of Europe and other parts of the world. Remember it is the people who are responsible and have the power, and not the government. It is the people who elect the government. This is a free country and the people are supposed to have education and intelligence to know what they want. Do not forget that Canada is admitted to be the richest part of the British Empire, especially in her natural resources—forests, lumber, coal, oil, gold and other resources.

With our population of 12 million, each person in Canada owns 40 acres of forest land.

Alberta can furnish all the lumber that could house all the people of Canada and the lumber for all the other industries of all kinds. Robson Black, President of Canadian Forestry, said they were wasting or deteriorating approximately 30 thousand acres annually, largely because of the condition of forest lands left after they are cut over by the loggers. It takes time to pile and burn brush after the loggers are through.

Remember profit is what is important with the people who lease Alberta forests and the only way Alberta citizens can get the value of their forests is to have the province take full charge of all the forests and have them administered in the interest of all people, no forest land to be sold, leased

people it's right in the kitchen—now. That is why today labor is waking up to political action and lining up with the C.C.F. He has wrinkles in his tummy! They make him think—and act.

SORRY, DE BUNKER!

As if the floods weren't enough, the Gremains descended on the People's Weekly office in full force last week to play a mean trick on De Bunker. To wit: When De Bunker's copy left the editorial desk for the printers everything was in order in so far as the last three words of this paragraph were concerned. "Mr. Trestrail is again riding the airwaves in the dramatized broadcasts designed to confuse and befuddle the unwary. This time he has a powerful partner: The Red Bogy." BUT to our consternation, somewhere along the printing line, "The Red Bogy" became "The Rev. Bogy," and that, we are sorry to say, is how it appeared in print.

Humble apologies to De Bunker and to P.W. readers who must have been somewhat puzzled as to the identity of the reverend gentleman!

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or rented to any company or private party. The government could furnish all the equipment to take the timber from the stump, saw and surface in the bush into lumber and sell to the public at cost of production, or the government could fix the price to provide a reasonable profit. All the natural resources are the property of the people and should not be sold to the public without permission from the government. It is the duty of the people to see that our natural resources do not get into the possession of Canada's 50 "Big Shots" giving them power to organize trusts and combines and control prices. It is the duty of every person to see that Alberta's natural resources are reserved for the generations unborn.

Vote right. Do not go to politicians for advice. Go to statesmen. Do your own thinking.

W. R. BALL.
10529 - 71 Avenue,
Edmonton, Alberta.

ALAS AND ALACK!

Editor, People's Weekly.
Sir: Perhaps, in your studies you may know of the whereabouts of the wishful thinking, twenty-five dollars a month, myth of 1935.

What's this magic of the wishful thinking? Has it gone overboard with the fishes, or alas and alack has it just exploded completely?

W. E. FERGUSON.
Nampa, Alberta.

Statistician Predicts

SUBSTANTIAL GAIN IN PRODUCTIVITY

WASHINGTON—Propagandists who have been claiming that workers are "doing less work for more money" are talking through their hats.

That's what Evan Clague, chief of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, reported recently, though he did so in more sedate economist's language.

Labor productivity in 1947 showed "a modest but definite improvement over 1946," Clague declared. Furthermore, the outlook is for spectacular increases in productivity during the next few years, he said.

Hampered by Shortages
Industrial efficiency would have been even higher during the past year, were it not for frequent shortages of materials which hampered production, and for the fact that many war veterans had to be re-trained as they returned to industrial jobs, Clague explained. These handicaps are being rapidly overcome, he said.

Even more significant, Clague stressed, are the record expenditures by corporations on labor-saving equipment. In 1947, such outlays were more than triple the 1939 figures.

"The full benefit of these improvements in our industrial plant will not be felt until the new equipment is placed in full operation, but they should eventually yield a substantial increase in productivity," he said.

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BY H. ZELLA SPENCER

IN MY last letter I told you of being at the meeting at the Ontario College of Education which was one of those planned to interest women in the government of the country. The speakers on that occasion were all C.C.F. speakers and on later occasions there will be evenings devoted to the Liberal policies and to the Conservative. As I said, Agnes Macphail had been the first speaker.

Grace Woodsworth MacInnis was the second speaker of the evening and gave her fifteen minute address on our federal outlook and policy. She stressed the fact that with all our racial and provincial differences as Canadians we united during the war with a program to defeat Hitler. The C.C.F., she said, had a program evolved after much work and thought, which could unite Canada from coast to coast in times of peace, working to defeat the forces that made for the ill-balanced life which prevails today. We can indeed be glad and proud that we have such an earnest and enthusiastic worker of Miss Macphail's ability. Her work will, I am sure, stimulate further interest in a great many women, and men as well.

I was interested to hear of the provincial platform and problems for the province of Ontario. These were set forth by Mr. Jolliffe, leader of the C.C.F. government with here. One thing he stressed strongly was that the C.C.F. had a government house-building plan and referred to the tremendous hous-

ing shortage of today. He said that everywhere in Ontario theatres and stores and banks were being built and these were places of luxury and amusement which should not come before houses and the welfare of children. "The welfare of the children is worth all the luxury and amusements in the world," he said. The present condition, he said, was taking a daily toll in disease and crime and delinquency, and the situation was not going to be solved if left to individuals. The government must take it in hand. And a government with a surplus of twenty-five million dollars should be able to take a hand at that work and at many other public services such as public health, care of the aged and in education. Naturally the Ontario C.C.F. program was very similar to ours.

Mrs. Gladys Strum addressed the meeting on the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan and what it had accomplished. I rather envied her because with the greatest sincerity and enthusiasm she spoke of her pride in their Saskatchewan government. I had not the same pride in our provincial government.

As it is our next-door neighbor we naturally know more of what it has accomplished. She dwelt with particular emphasis on their health legislation and showed them her hospital card. In all it would have been difficult to find three women better qualified and with a more worth while objective to stir the interest of their fellow women in the government of our country.

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PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE ALBERTA C.C.F.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

At 10010 102 Street, Edmonton, Alberta
Publication Board:

J. E. Cook, Gordon Clark, John King, Clifford E. Lee,
W. Morgolus, Mrs. Nellie Peterson

Subscriptions: \$2.00 per year; 3 years, \$5.00

"Authorized as second-class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa"

Vol. XXVIII, No. 37

May 8, 1948

HE LEAVES US COLD

SIR ALBERT BRAITHWAITE, British engineer and former coal mine operator, is in Canada. He wants to develop coal deposits in Alberta.

Sir Albert has been refused permission to export his capital from Britain. That leaves him with nothing to offer this country except enthusiasm and know-how. The enthusiasm may be good stuff but we are unimpressed with his know-how. The reason that he finds his British interests in coal now nationalized is mainly that that industry in England was inept and inefficient. The operators either would not or could not put the industry in shape to produce properly. As coal is a vital key industry in Britain the result was dangerous to the whole economy of the country. All parties there seem to have accepted the fact that public ownership of the industry was the only way out. But for many years yet the English economy will be paying the price of British Capitalism's failures in the coal fields.

So when Sir Albert, with nothing to offer but his production techniques, offers to move into the Alberta scene, he leaves us cold.

FLEEING MONEY

WE CAN understand there being people who regard the action of Britain in refusing to allow the flight of capital from the country as a serious curtailment of freedom. It seems that attention should be drawn to the considerations that motivate the authorities.

We will assume that former owners of British coal mines, for instance, have \$100 million they would like to take out of the Old Country to invest in Alberta. They cannot, of course, bring actual physical assets such as land and buildings. What they want is to bring cash and securities they can convert into cash. But money constitutes a claim on goods and services. To bring \$100 million worth of British money to Canada is to transfer to Canada claims to that value of goods and services in England.

But Britain is just staggering to her feet after two calamitous experiences. One, of course, was the war in which her effort was beyond the comprehension of people on this continent. The other was generations of Tory Capitalism of increasing decadence, which weakened her economy as seriously as the German bombs. At this stage Britain simply cannot allow the drain on her resources which would result from the withdrawals her disgruntled capitalists would like to make.

There is, of course, also the moral principle that this wealth was created by the blood, sweat, and tears of British in Britain, and should stay there as long as required to help reconstruct the country.

TRAGEDY

TWO BOYS, ages 14 and 15, have been sentenced to one year in Fort Saskatchewan jail. This provincial institution is the same one to which they might have been sent had they been three times their ages and with years of crime behind them. It is hard to believe that boys of this age are irretrievably started on a lifetime of crime. Yet their experiences of the next year are almost bound to lead in that direction.

We are not blaming the courts for committing these lads to a year's association with hardened criminals. The fact is that in Alberta there is simply no other place to send them. Other provinces have made progress in reclaiming boys like these. Why can not we? Alberta's official air of sanctimonious Christianity is wearing thin. Some of our government shortcomings are approaching criminal neglect of public duty toward unfortunate human beings.

SUGAR DADDY

THE C.C.F. has sounder reasons for its criticism of some of the activities of the Treasury Branches than have some other government opponents. The C.C.F. believes in banks owned by the people. It recognizes that the branches now operate in some respects like a provincial bank. It knows that in many places they perform a useful function where the commercial banks have left the people without services.

Those are reasons the C.C.F. is determined that the branches shall be operated in such a way as not to discredit the whole idea. Instead of a People's bank the Treasury Branches have in too many cases become the Big Businessman's Sugar Daddy.

THE THIRD COLUMN

MOOKE ON MOOK AGAIN

Edmonton Journal, April 30:

"Sir—The Hon. A. J. Mook would appear to be creating a misconception of a North American's chances of survival in this country.

"My husband and I are both Canadians, and have been back here for five months, and will be for some time, and both of us are very fit.

"Our fingernails are still long enough to get a nail file under, our hair has not turned prematurely grey, and our digestive systems have had no set backs.

"He also says, the people are 'absolutely desperate.' The sort of desperation one sees here can be seen anywhere. The chap who is sprinting that last block to catch a bus, the look on the face of a housewife in a queue, six to go and only a few articles left, or a husband filling up his income tax forms!

"The conditions 'imposed' by the Socialist government are much more amenable than those which the Nazis might have imposed. After all we are still fighting the toughest battle — the one for Peace."

"Mrs. J. E. Taylor

"124 Mayfield Rd.
North End
Portsmouth, Hants.,
England."

★

IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE

Brooks Bulletin, April 15:

"There is a plant in Red Deer, Alberta, which cans milk. It has an outlet in Vancouver for a considerable percentage of its production. But that Red Deer plant finds that it must meet keen competition from milk condensaries in Ontario. It turns out that the railways will carry canned milk from Ontario to Vancouver cheaper than they will carry it from Red Deer, Alberta, to Vancouver.

"The reason for the railway's action is the competition of the water haul. . . . If the railways do not meet the competition of shipping they do not get the business. So they cut their rates. . . . Alberta people are inclined to scratch their heads in wonderment when they find it costs more to freight condensed milk from Red Deer to Vancouver than it does from an Ontario condensary three times further away."

★

POOR, AND PROUD OF IT!

Clio in The Lady

An American girl visitor confesses that what has surprised her most about the British at home is that they do not pretend to be any better off than they are. She admits that she is rather disappointed. Having long delighted in the classic English novels, she had assumed that genteel poverty was still rife and that she would meet people who would rather perish than own up that they lived frugally from compulsion. Instead, of course, she found us all screaming at the tops of our voices that we could not afford this or that and proudly exhibiting the holes in the carpet instead of putting a mat over them.

★

ORCHIDS TO C.C.F.

Calgary Herald, March 29:

"This newspaper disagrees with the C.C.F. on many, perhaps most, issues. But we must applaud the manner in which that party has consistently defended the rights of racial minorities. It is a sorry reflection on Canada's two major parties that they lack the conviction to do likewise."

- FOOTPRINTS -

By Their Fruits

BY J. P. GRIFFIN

"There shall be one and the same law for the native and for the resident alien."

ONE CAN hardly fail to be impressed by the unity of the universe both in its modes of operation and in the similarity of its underlying laws. We see this oneness reflected in language when we speak of a colorful piece of music, the powder keg of Europe, of a speech falling flat, and in many such other illustrative phrases.

A recent press release told of a method of refining gasoline by use of a new catalyst. A catalyst is defined as some material which activates a chemical reaction without taking part in it. In this case the catalyst is in the form of iron oxide which looks

like extremely fine sand, and behaves like a liquid when air is blown through it. This material, when it becomes contaminated by carbon in the refining process, can be made to flow away like water by a blast of hot air bearing the impurities with it and thus ensuring a continuous process. In the presence of sunlight the carbon dioxide of the atmosphere and the water drawn in through the roots of the plant unite together in forming the green color of its leaves. In the presence of sufficient heat, charcoal, saltpetre, and sulphur, when properly mixed together in a charge of gunpowder, will suddenly unite in forming an explosive gas. Thus we see that material catalysts will produce results which are un-

Society too contains elements which may be united for good or ill. Here, however, the elements to be mixed or separated are human elements. They are not passive like carbon or water, they are alive and conscious of what is happening. This sometimes leads to surprising results.

In the presence of social injustice, in the past men have tended to blame each other and to separate. Now with the addition of education they tend to unite. When the capitalist press of Winnipeg locked out the members of Local 91 of the International Typographical Union in 1945, its owners thought they had killed the union. Instead of that they had united the workers in helping to organize the Winnipeg Citizen which then commenced publication. This is a co-operative daily, described as the world's first newspaper to be owned and controlled by its readers.

The great world catalyst we need today is Brotherhood, and Edwin Markham puts it like this: "Live and let live" was the call of the Old,

The call of the world when the world was cold,
The call of men when they pulled apart,
The call of the race with a chill on the heart.

But, "Live and help live" is the cry of the New,
The cry of the world with the Dream shining through,
The cry of the Brother-world rising to birth,
The cry of the Christ for a Comrade-like earth.

It's Political

By J. E. COOK

President, Alberta C.C.F.

INDUSTRY is the business of making a living and supplying the needs of people. There is a very light covering of earth over the rock formation of the world. From this earth comes all the foodstuffs that feed the people of the world.

The outer crust just under this earth covering has had many upheavals and has gradually changed in the years that have passed. In that zone is found minerals and oil. The business of feeding the world has been a precarious one through all the experience of man. It was one in which everyone took part for long periods.

Each picked his own fruit, dug his own worms, killed his own meat or what have you for dinner today. But gradually there developed tools and other needs and desires and many were released from the every day job of feeding themselves. In return for this semi-preparation of food this group began to service in other ways, themselves and others.

Commands A Premium

Such service has always been more or less a luxury and as such has always commanded a premium in the markets of labor. So it is that there is much confusion at times in attempting to make adjustment as between services performed to provide a more equitable sharing in the aggregate of goods and services of industry. It probably will always be impossible to get complete parity, but it is not impossible to have voluntary agreement toward parity.

In the admitted scarcity periods there developed a competitive system of industrial endeavor and reward based on supply and de-

mand. But competition became special privilege, and finally monopoly-control, until competition as an actually disappeared.

Individual freedom seems to have been left as an idea, loosely, but persistently, tied in with competition.

Inequitable Distribution

But industry, everybody's business of living, has distributed its rewards and favors more and more inequitably until it is the root cause of depression, poverty and war. There must be a change. It is not enough to change the trimmings. Seemingly, to be effective the change must be fundamental and go deep enough to force change in habits of industrial production and distribution.

Co-operation to replace competition is generally accepted as the basis for the new social order. There is general agreement. But how are we to restore individual freedom and human values because these have now been lost. The present privileged groups under present monopoly-control would like to make us believe that we still have individual freedom and the co-operative social order would destroy it.

Political

The question is political, whether we like it or not. From actions of some political group that is elected to government, will come the policies that make possible effective change in industrial policy. The people of Canada can make and determine the party that is wanted. Workers all want what the C.C.F. proposes. Why then do not people elect the C.C.F. to government? Many people in Alberta thought the policy of Social Credit was one of fundamental change. Just recently a new member of the C.C.F. admitted that he

(Continued on page 8)

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Care For the Sick —Your Social Dividend

From a radio broadcast by MRS. ETHEL MARLISS, Edmonton

LAST YEAR 5,277 persons visited cancer clinics in Alberta, double the number in any previous year. Of those who were caught in the early stages and received treatment, 60 per cent were reported cured. What of the other 2007 in Alberta free hospitalization to given only during the diagnostic period. Those considered incurable are given no assistance whatever. No one knows how many failed to receive treatment or failed even to visit the clinic because they knew they could not pay. Yet every 40 minutes someone in Canada will die of cancer.

Funds "Not Available"

In February of this year the Hon. W. W. Cross, Minister of Health, said: "For 2000 patients who would have to be hospitalized for an average period of six months, this would mean an additional cost of \$2,000,000. At present such funds were not available." Such funds were not available, yet every day the trucks roll out from the Leduc area carrying off millions of dollars worth of oil, the social heritage of the people of this province, to line the pockets of the shareholders of Imperial Oil. Two million dollars a year would be only a drop, not in a bucket, but in the barrels of oil being taken away every day, while our people die. And the Social Credit government says: "At present such funds were not available."

Only Two Ways

The C.C.F. believes that our first responsibility is to our own people. It believes that we must find a way to provide those services which are the right of every individual in a democratic society. There are only two ways, taxes or the use of the resources.

In Saskatchewan where there is little development in oil, a C.C.F. government has found a way to provide, not only cancer hospitalization, but complete hospitalization at a price everyone can afford. For all old age pensioners, blind and incapacitated persons, widows and their dependents, there is, in addition to hospitalization, free medical, optical and dental service, including artificial dentures.

Only a C.C.F. government in Alberta controlled by the people will provide those services which are the rights of the people. Join the C.C.F. and help gain your social dividend.

Listen again next Wednesday
CFRN 3:30 p.m. Speaker: Miss Margaret Thompson, Edmonton C.C.F.

JOHN GOW WILL SPEAK ON HIS TRIP TO BRITAIN

John Gow, who has recently returned from an extensive visit to his old home in Scotland, will be the speaker at the next meeting of the Edmonton Women's C.C.F. Club on Monday, May 10, at the home of Mrs. Lee Green, 10902 - 84th Ave.

STUDENT EXCHANGE

The exchange of 400 Australian university students with New Zealand students during the next Christmas vacation has been planned by the National Union of Australian University Students. The Union hopes to be able to charter a ship to take the students to New Zealand and return with the New Zealanders. If the scheme is a success it will be extended to South Africa, Indonesia, Hawaii, the Philippines and India.

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FORM C.C.F. TRADE UNION COMMITTEE

OTTAWA, (CPA).—Another decisive step toward making the C.C.F. labor's political arm in Canada was taken here on April 10 and 11, when members of the C.C.F. parliamentary group, the C.C.F. national executive, and leading trade unions met to set up a national C.C.F. Trade Union Committee.

As a permanent structure, the C.C.F. Trade Union Committee will be a continually functioning liaison body, directly linked with the C.C.F. group of M.P.'s, the C.C.F. party, the four central labor Congresses, and a number of major unions. It will have an executive and will appoint an executive secretary, with an office in Ottawa.

These were the far-reaching decisions reached at an exploratory meeting in Ottawa last week-end. The C.C.F., as a result, will become more firmly identified in the public mind, and in fact, as labor's party, it will adopt more closely the relation that exists between the British and other Commonwealth Labor Parties and their trade union movements.

Steady Growth

Addressing the opening meeting, Angus MacInnis, M.P., pointed out that the development followed logically from the beginnings of the C.C.F. when provision for the affiliation of economic associations of farmers and workers was made in the original constitution. Co-operation between the C.C.F. and labor unions had grown steadily despite the opposition position taken by the "non-political" unions of the United States.

A full-dress meeting of the new Committee is scheduled for later in the year. A provisional committee was set up to publicize the agreement reached, and to plan the later meeting. Members of the provisional committee are Larry Sefton, United Steelworkers of America, Hamilton; Bill Dodge, Canadian Brotherhood of Railroad Employees, Montreal; Ford Brand, Printing Pressmen's Union, Toronto; Clarie Gillis, M.P. for Cape Breton South; and Angus MacInnis, M.P. for Vancouver East.

Two men went to church to pray. One was a leading citizen, and the other a poor school-teacher.

The prominent citizen stood and prayed thus: "O Lord, I thank Thee that I am not like these professional men, even as this poor teacher. I pay half the teacher's salary; it is my money that built this church; I subscribe liberally to the foreign missions, and to all the work of the church. It is my money that advanced Thy cause!"

The school-teacher's was quite different. He bowed his head in humility and prayed: "Oh God, be very merciful unto me. I was that man's teacher."

Just a Minute!

By A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.
It is the C.C.F. that has won for the older people of Canada virtually everything they have obtained of those things which is their due.

It was J. S. Woodsworth, the first national leader of the C.C.F., whose political ability years ago forced the introduction of old age pensions.

It was the C.C.F. government of Saskatchewan that introduced the first and only complete free medical, dental, optical and hospital services for old age and blind pensioners and recipients of mothers' allowances.

It was the example of Saskatchewan, used as a potent argument by the Alberta C.C.F. members of the Legislature, that forced a most reluctant Social Credit cabinet after three years of incessant hammering, to bring to Alberta pensioners even the half-hearted health aid that Alberta now provides.

And it is still the C.C.F. that is forcing the pace.

It was the Federal C.C.F. that sponsored a petition of over a quarter of a million names, and presented it in the House of Commons, requesting \$50 a month at 65.

And it is the provincial C.C.F. that is still carrying on the fight for full free health services in Alberta for old people.

This well-to-do country of ours can afford to take care of the aged. But it will be only when the C.C.F. comes to power in Alberta and in Canada that our debt to our senior citizens will be adequately paid.

IT COSTS MORE TO LIVE IN MONTREAL

OTTAWA, (CPA).—The "Cost of Living" increases has been greatest in Montreal where the index now stands at 158.8, according to a recent Dominion Bureau of Statistics report. The rise in prices in different cities is noted in the following table, with August 1939 taken as 100 for purposes of comparison. (The D.B.S. report points out that the city indexes compare changes in living costs in each city, but do not compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.)

March 1, 1947		March 1, 1948	
Halifax	126.7	145.5	
Saint John	126.9	148.9	
Montreal	130.8	154	
Toronto	126.9	148.1	
Winnipeg	124.8	145.6	
Saskatoon	130.2	153.1	
Edmonton	126	145.9	
Vancouver	129	149.7	

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The C.C.F. Health Program

Radio Talk by A. J. E. Liesemer, M.L.A.

SEVERAL YEARS ago in Calgary I heard a prominent speaker for a new organization open his speech to his audience with these words: "Hello suckers!" It obtained the response he wanted—he shocked us into listening carefully.

And sometimes I wonder if we are not a pretty easily fooled lot of people to allow the monopolies to continue to drain off the wealth of the natural resources of this province into the bottomless pocketbooks of foreign and Canadian big shots.



Alberta is an extremely well-to-do province; we have been exceptionally favored by Providence. But we have elected a government in Alberta that throws our wealth into the hands of the few and we the people have to be content with high taxes to pay for the things that could and should be ours at a very low cost if we only stop letting our government fool us.

Any well-to-do family would care first of all for the health of the father and mother and children. Now the citizens of Alberta are a very well-to-do provincial family. We can afford to be healthy if we are some of our wealth for that purpose. And that is what the people in the C.C.F. are proposing to their fellow Albertans that together we should do. The C.C.F. health program is in three stages.

Immediately after the next election in Alberta the C.C.F. government will arrange complete, free medical and hospital care for all persons who are recipients of mothers' allowances, old age pensions, blind pensions and cripples. There will also be complete, free treatment for cancer, tuberculosis, infantile paralysis and mental illness, as well as research and care for arthritis sufferers. That is the first step and will be taken by the C.C.F. government immediately after the next election.

The present Social Credit Government talks so much that many people think that all this is now being done or about to be done. But just ask some old age pensioner or arthritic and you'll find that that is by no means the case.

And yet Alberta is so well-to-do that the family of Albertans should and could have this care.

The poorer province of Saskatchewan has already provided most of these health services as well as other things. I think we in Alberta will deserve to be called "suckers" if we let the present Social Credit Cabinet continue to serve the monopoly oil interests while we go without the care of our own health which we can afford if we insist on the oil interests getting a little less and the people a little more.

Full Hospitalization

The second step will be the provision of full hospitalization for all citizens of the Alberta family. In Saskatchewan everyone—man, woman and child—is free forever from the haunting fear that he may become ill and not be able to afford hospital care. For there at the first of the year a person pays five dollars and thereafter he is sure that he will be able to have hospital care for as long as he needs it without any further charge to him at all.

That is what can be done even in the relatively poor province of Saskatchewan when the people decide to work together by forming

a government which will let them, and help them, to do this.

Use Ottawa As Excuse

Now in Alberta on the other hand we have had a law on the books for the last two or three years which will inaugurate a hospitalization scheme—when? When the federal government helps!

Well, the C.C.F. government in Saskatchewan did not wait for the federal government, they went ahead and did it by themselves.

And after the next election in Alberta the C.C.F. government of Alberta will not pass the buck either. We'll take Ottawa help when we can get it, but in the meantime we Albertans will not have a Social Credit Cabinet that hands all the wealth to the foreign monopolies instead of first caring for the health of Alberta citizens.

In First Two Years

Now the C.C.F. never promises what it is not sure it can achieve. And so we do not say we can provide this hospitalization in the first year, because there will have to be more hospitals built. But we do believe that it can be achieved within two years after the next election when the C.C.F. comes to power and is, given the responsibility. In Saskatchewan the C.C.F. government accomplished it faster because they bought the hospitals of the air force camps as they closed down. Here, of course, our Social Credit cabinet would not do that and the C.C.F. government in Alberta will have to start from scratch, but it can be done in the first two years.

Medical Care

The third step will be the provision of doctor's care on a province-wide pre-payment basis. These three things we are wealthy enough in Alberta to provide ourselves, but first we must rid ourselves of a government that places monopoly profit before the welfare of the people. When that happens it is time for a change. We can have freedom from all worry about hospital and doctor bills if this time we vote C.C.F.



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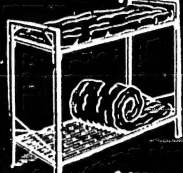
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Time Passes the Potter's Art



Ancient and modern meet in a more than 1,000-year-old ceramics industry. Throughout the centuries new methods have been added to British potteries, but not at the expense of the craftsman and his world-famed ware. Pictured at the top are craftsmen and their skilled hands at their traditional art—painting a bowl (left), and shaping a stoneware vase (right). Pictured at the bottom are girls and conveyor belts among the craftsmen. Bowls stream along in the modern production manner. The industry's latest products will be featured at this year's British Industries Fair, to be held in Britain from May 3rd to 14th.

Commend Saskatchewan

Alberta Lags on Power Policy

OTTAWA (CPA) — Winnipeg journalist James H. Gray, writing on electrification programs which mean higher living standards in the West, gives credit to Saskatchewan's C.C.F. government in contrast to Alberta's Social Credit regime. In a recent article in the Toronto Globe and Mail, Gray says:

"Saskatchewan is just getting the distribution system organized for its provincial hydro. The difficulty there is that the province lacks adequate electrical power resources. But it does have immense lignite deposits, heavy oil and natural gas. If a method of manufacturing electric power economically from gas can be devised it will revolutionize farm living on the prairies.

"Alberta, which has power resources, has lagged in the development of a power policy. At the moment a commission is studying the problem of how best to go about rural electrification—by public or private enterprise. The longer it takes to make up its mind, the more difficult its decision will become. The private companies have already moved into more profitable areas and will leave the unprofitable, and most needy areas to the government. Manitoba and Saskatchewan do not have this problem."

The C.C.F. government shows up nicely in contrast to private enterprise in another phase of farm improvement, according to Gray:

Paint Farm Homes

"The cost of having their homes painted by someone else has caused several hundred thousand farmers to leave them unpainted. Last year Saskatchewan undertook an experiment. The government bought a couple of paint spraying machines and sent a team of painters out to paint farm houses. So popular was the move that this year it has bought six more machines and will double the number again next year. "Why no free enterprise in

the paint business ever thought of that idea puzzles western farmers.

"No one accuses free enterprise of not being right on the bit on the 2-4-D boom. Indeed, some of the farm scientists wish that a little less enterprise was being shown. There are hundreds of different sprayers being marketed for 2-4-D and there is widespread doubt about the worth of many of them."

Consumer Pays More

BUT HOG PRODUCER IS NO BETTER OFF

OTTAWA, (CPA) — Even after new contracts with Britain brought the hog producers profit up, his position was no better than it was during the period when price controls held down his feeding costs, according to evidence given before the parliamentary Price Committee by Mr. W. E. Tummons, secretary-treasurer of the Ontario Hog Producers' Association.

He was questioned by Ross Thatcher (C.C.F., Moose Jaw). "Would you say that that period (October, 1947 to January 15, 1948), because the ceilings on feed grains were removed, was a disastrous period so far as the Ontario hog producer was concerned?"

Mr. Tummons: "For hog producers all over the Dominion." Q.: "Then on January 15, after the British contracts were renewed, the profit to the farmer went back to \$3.13 for Grade A hogs and \$1.63 for B hogs; is that correct?"

A.: "Yes."

Q.: "In other words, while the consumer has been hit to the extent of 35 per cent by the increased price, the farmer has not benefited at all from the fact that ceilings were removed?"

A.: "We are just in the same position, relatively, as we were."

Labor Unions In Canada

WHAT DO labor unions want?

An authoritative, yet popular answer to this question is to be found in the second booklet of Woodsworth House Publishers, entitled **Labor Unions in Canada—How They Work and What They Seek**, by A. Andras, Assistant Research Director, The Canadian Congress of Labor, and retailing for 50 cents.

Within 86 pages, Mr. Andras has given a concise, yet complete, outline of trade unions. In the words of the Preface:

"It will be of interest and value to the trade unionist who wants to get a broader picture of his own organization and its purposes; to the student who seeks a knowledge of how trade unions actually work as well as their structural development; and to the general public which is often curious, and sometimes puzzled, as to what makes a union tick, and why."

Unions and the Public
In the first seven chapters, the groundwork is laid in an account of Trade Union Development; Union Security; Collective Bargaining; The Strike; Arbitration; and Unions and the Public Weal. The author then moves on to a consideration of labor's problems

in the political world with chapters on Political Action; Unions Under Socialism; and A Look Ahead.

This booklet fills a major gap in our literature. In the past, Canadian trade unions have usually been considered as a footnote to the story of American labor. Here at last they are treated as entities in themselves, with the necessary emphasis on problems peculiar to unions that are moving toward political action along British labor lines while retaining the American pattern of structure.

A BIT OF Nonsense

A friend tells the story of a gent in the first stages of the "d.t.'s" who decided to go to a psychiatrist.

"I got a cat in here," he explained, clutching his stomach. "Jumps all around. I can feel it, plain as I see you."

Consultations proving of no avail, the doctor decided the psychological shock of a fake operation might clear up his patient's delusion.

So, hiring an operating table, pretty nurse and all the fixings, he laid the cat-ridden gent out and began slapping ether on the mask.

Pretty soon the patient relaxed, and the doctor gave him a couple in the stomach just to make it feel legitimate.

Then, as the poor customer began to awaken, the medico pulled his trumpet card. Producing a big black cat he had concealed for the purpose, he shoved it before the patient with a triumphant, "Look what we found. There's your trouble, all cured now."

For a moment the patient's face brightened. Then he shook his head. "Naw, Doc," he said, sadly. "I know you done the best you could—but the one that's bothering me is gray."

A Negro, riding home on his mule, passed under an apple tree, so he stopped and reached up for a tasty apple on a high branch. Just as he did so, the mule started off, leaving Mose dangling perilously. Just then the owner of the orchard came along.

"What are you doing up there?" he demanded.

"Befo' de Lawd," said Mose, "Ah jes' fell off mah mule!"

If a child annoys you, quiet him by brushing his hair, is the latest advice. If this doesn't work, use the other side of the brush and the other end of the child.

Visitor: And how old are you, Bobbie?

Bobbie: I'm just at the awkward age.

Visitor: Really! and what do you call the awkward age?

Bobbie: Too old to cry, and too young to swear.

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ERNEST MORGAN, who is producing and directing the CBC's broadcasts of 13 Gilbert and Sullivan operettas the first of which was heard on the Dominion network, last Tuesday. Morgan has directed many broadcasts on CBC domestic networks, including Wednesday night features and programs of the Toronto 5, ... **Only Orchestra.** He recently added to his work the duties of CBC International Service representative in Toronto, and as such is responsible for producing many programs for shortwave broadcasts.

INVOCATION

The following original poem was sent to United Nations Appeal for Children Headquarters along with a donation by Rubin Falk of New York.

Let us break bread today with the humble, the lean, the weak.
See how their arms stretch forth, they mutter and cannot speak.

Let us break bread today with the children beyond the sea. Our table is earth-encompassing and knows no boundary.

Let us break bread today, scatter the rich red crust like rains upon the parched earth lifting grass from clay and dust.

Let us break bread today and bring life to the widened palm; until voices and hands beseech no more and our souls regain their calm.

R.C.M.P. BAND ON TOUR IN RECRUITING DRIVE

Announcement has been made by Commissioner S. T. Wood of the R.C.M.P., Ottawa, that the band of the R.C.M.P. will make a recruiting tour of the three prairie provinces during the month of June. Arrangements are now being made to ensure that stops are made at the greatest possible number of places. It is expected that the tour will commence at Edmonton and finish at Winnipeg about one month later.

The R.C.M.P. band is considered to be the finest of its kind in Canada.

Further announcements will be made in the press regarding times and places where concerts will be presented.

The advertisement on these pages are your guide to complete shopping satisfaction.

MURDER

By Clifford E. Lee

"THE SOCIAL CREDITOR,"

published in England by the Major Douglas group, is tiny in size but balloon-like in personality. Except for volumes of avowed fairy tales it has probably soared as far into the stratosphere of unreality as any publication in the world. Its latest flight into realms of fantasy is its warning that

enemies may murder Premier Manning. With an eye to clearing Alberta Douglasites before the fact it assures that "the danger emanates from centres far removed from local politics." Presumably International Finance is the villain lurking in ambush.

Englishmen show a singular lack of interest in Douglas theories despite their proximity to their source. One reason may be the cloak and dagger minds that sponsor them at the fountain head. A Communist-Financier plot to liquidate the Alberta premier ... Dark night ... howling wind ... creaking gate ... We could have a lot of fun with this. What a plot for a book!

THE PEN PAL MURDER

By Don Quixote

The body of the premier is discovered in a treasury branch vault. He has been stabbed with a fountain pen. The Attorney General announces that the culprit, when caught, will not be charged with murder, but with "conspiracy to" murder. The hunt is on.

Suspect No. 1. An International Financier. Tracked down in New York. But turns out to be a Rockefeller. Shocked at news of the murder. "We own Imperial in Leduc," he explains. "It's worth half a billion to us. We wanted to keep that boy alive." Anyway he has an alibi. At the time of the crime he was attending a meeting of mining promoters in Montreal. Solon Low was there too. Checked. So Solon is in the clear too.

Suspect No. 2. Another Wall Streeter. Who the heck was Manning? Alberta? Oh yes, they

renege on their bonds. Scared a bit. But finally paid up. Paid us a bonus to compensate for the scare too. Good government there now. This suspect is released when he proves he spent the night of the murder in his counting house clipping the coupons on his Alberta bonds.

The search narrows to the borders of Alberta.

Suspect No. 3. A Social Credit M.P. who has been calling Manning a Commie. Had been seen near the scene of the crime, wandering aimlessly and talking queerly to himself. Declares he had merely been searching for a real Christian, having found none in the S.C. convention. Released on compassionate grounds.

Suspect No. 4. A graying Douglasite with loose finger nails. He speaks for all the Douglas men. "Sure we were mad at Manning. But he was our bread and butter, wasn't he?" He is released when it is shown that his constitution is so weakened by recent travels that he is physically incapable of stabbing with a fountain pen.

They bring in the bloodhounds. Give them a sniff of a treasury branch mortgage. The hounds yell excitedly, head north to the Oliver Mental Hospital. The trail leads through a window, up a creaky stair. The cries of the inmates turn into goose pimples the leathery hides of the hardened police.

The trail ends. A covering maniac under a bed. He denies everything, yells: "It was political Zionism." Under the Third Degree he breaks.

"I killed him because he did not give me my \$25 a month," he cries. "I did it with the stroke of a pen." Poor fellow, they say his mind stopped growing and he's still living in a world of 1935. And now they appoint a Royal Commission to find how so dangerous a patient got out of his padded cell and into a treasury branch.

Gosh. Where have we gone? But it has been fun. And if Major and his handful of fanatics can drift and dream why can't we?

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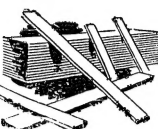
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PERSONAL STUFF Coldwell in Strong

(Continued from Page 1)

bloom and a lovely sight, with bees and there a peach orchard to vary the color. The farmers are working about the late spring. Some of them, up toward the snowline, got hit with frost this week. Every kind of farming has its hazards.

+

We ran out of the snowstorm just as we came to the bridge across the Shasta Dam reservoir. The country began to take on a "new look," greener because the leaves were out almost in full. Then it was a long stretch through the Sacramento Valley, with a straight road and we pressed a bit harder on the accelerator. There's nothing much to see there and because we wanted to spend more time farther on we drove until after dark to get to Vallejo on San Francisco (or San Pablo) Bay. This morning we crossed the Bay bridge to San Francisco and "window shopped" while the car was being serviced at that unique and very wonderful institution, the Union Square Garage. Built underground below a perfect gem of a block-size city park in the heart of the business district its chief purpose is to provide acres of parking space at several levels. I'd hate to guess how many thousand cars it handles in a day. Incidentally, if your car happens to need servicing there is no charge for parking!

+

Just after noon we were on our way south again over super-Highway 101, through Palo Alto and San Jose. We turned off to the west somewhere south of San Jose and through green valleys and over wind-swept hills we came at last to where the incredible blue of Monterey Bay was spread out in breathtaking beauty before us. At this moment I am sitting on a rocky point at Pacific Grove on the south side of the Bay. The late afternoon sun is glistening on the water, the long swells are breaking in white spray on the rocks. The light breeze is deliciously fresh and the sky clear blue except for the white clouds which hang above the rim of the world, out there in the Pacific. Yesterday, the snowstorm—today this!

(Continued from Page 1)

ed performance of the day. Prime Minister King and Mr. St. Laurent listened to him, as usual, with attention, and five other cabinet ministers crept back into the House to hear him, though their own back benches were deserted.

Even more significant was the account in the Tory "Globe and Mail," which gave headlines and two lead paragraphs to the Coldwell speech, beginning their third paragraph thus:

"He was preceded in the debate by John Hackett (Stanstead) spokesman for the Progressive Conservatives."

Mr. Coldwell was more staunch in his support of the United Nations than was Mr. St. Laurent, who not only argued for "collective action" outside the U.N., but watered down the hitherto unqualified Canadian support for U.N. with such oblique statements as: "we should not expect too much from the United Nations in its present form . . . we will also oppose demands on the United Nations which at the moment are too heavy for its resources."

He sought to assure Canadians that "there is no threat to the control of our own affairs in our collaboration with the United Nations on joint defence."

Must Strengthen U.N. Mr. Coldwell, argued: "We must do everything in our power to strengthen the United Nations Organization, to assist in the development of the Economic and Social Council and its specialized agencies, and to endeavor to develop all these as first steps to the expansion of the United Nations into an effective organ of government at the international level."

St. Laurent, in his address, attempted to draw a straight line between opposing forces, sweeping all anti-communist elements into one category. He said:

"The things that divide the democratic parties of the free states, by whatever names they call themselves—socialists, liberals, Catholics, conservatives—are as nothing compared with the gulf

that separates them all from the Communists."

A Different Note

But Coldwell struck a different note: "For our part, we shall continue to fight against totalitarian dictatorship of every kind, whether it comes from the so-called Communist Left or from the Capitalist Right."

"The best defence of democracy lies in the establishment of social and economic justice, and in respect for fundamental human freedoms."

In Western Europe, Mr. Coldwell pointed to "the development of an economic unit based on the principles of democratic social ownership."

He reminded the House, "what we have failed to understand is that the crisis among the nations is due, in large part, to the revolt among large masses of mankind against exploitation and oppression."

While Mr. Coldwell criticized the policy of the Western democracies toward reactionary governments in Greece and elsewhere, toward the fascist government of Spain, and toward the forces of Chiang Kai-Shek in China, he criticized just as strongly the policy of the Soviet Union in eastern Europe and the Far East, and at the United Nations.

Mr. Coldwell stated again the basic points laid down in a foreign policy statement issued by the C.C.F. National Council on April 17.

It's Political

(Continued from Page 4) had supported Social Credit because he believed and still believes that social credit is the combined credit of all the efforts of all the people of any given area applied to the natural resources of such area or their exchange and distribution made on a social basis.

"I do not believe in government ownership or government control of industry but I do believe in the ownership of natural resources by the people of the area," he said. "On no other basis can the results of industry be distributed.

But if I understand social credit then this government is not applying the principles of social credit to the natural resources of this province."

Nowhere else in Canada is there more evidence of monopoly privilege than in Alberta. It was to take from the Big Shots this power of exploitation that Social Credit was organized in this province. This government is now the agent of monopoly enterprise in every conceivable field. They have paid the bondholders and added a bonus. They have opened the resources of the province in a way to make our heritage completely outside our use, they have consistently refused to make possible development of electrical power for farm use in the only way it has ever been done, and they are opposing farm organizations that refuse to be completely dominated by government control.

Co-ops to Explore

(Continued from Page 1)

oil and gas. Moreover, there is a proven area not too far across the border in the United States.

In Leduc Field

In addition, the new company will continue the work begun in the Leduc (Alberta) field by Saskatchewan Federated, which has already drilled two wells there and has three more going down.

(Saskatchewan Federated has already spent \$600,000 on exploration without any tangible results.)

Main reason the co-ops want oil is to supply the Regina refinery operated by Federated. This plant at present has to buy crude from private companies to maintain its 18,000,000 gallon a year production (about half of the crude is imported from the United States at great cost.) In addition, Federated buys close to 8,000,000 gallons of refined products a year, but this total of 26,000,000 gallons supplies less than half the needs of its member-customers.

The co-op's aim is to secure a crude oil supply big enough to keep the refinery going and to warrant building a second refinery, with a probable capacity of 7,500 barrels a day.

Laurier Annuity

(Continued from page 1)

tributory scheme of old-age pension.

Recently the scheme had become popular with employers, who were making group arrangements with their employees. Individuals entering into such group plans had numbered 30,411 in 1947, as compared to 9,313 in 1945. But with the increased rates since April 19th, many employers were dropping the idea, Mr. Knowles said.

Can't Afford Private Rate

"I would point out that what this means is not that annuities of this description will be written by the insurance companies; it means that they will not be written at all. Private companies could not possibly meet these turns. My private enterprise friends might consider that," Mr. Knowles said.

As a result of the change, it now costs a man of thirty who takes out an annuity of \$100 for age 65, \$20.50 instead of the former \$15.06 a year. The increases in costs run from 36 to 44 per cent.

Insurance Co.'s "Campaign"

Mr. Knowles emphasized that the government had never advertised the annuities widely, apparently in deference to private insurance companies, but their popularity had increased just the same. Insurance companies had carried out a "campaign" for several years against the annuities, he charged.

Strangely Accurate

They had made representations, and they all knew what was going to happen "some days, if not some weeks" before the announcement in the House. The papers carried "strangely accurate" reports of the coming change.

"It is difficult for the minister to explain away the fact," said Mr. Knowles.

Clarence Gillis (C.C.F., Cape Breton South) commented that such an action indicated that "the Conservatives are disappearing and the Liberals are going Conservative."

Laurier's government had passed the Annuity Act in 1938, but it was apparently too Liberal for the present government.

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Should Be Ashamed

NO USE TRAINING THEM IF NO WORK

OTTAWA, (CPA)—"We should be ashamed to talk about unemployment on this half of the North American continent, with the world screaming for our production," Clarie Gillis (C.C.F., Cape Breton South) told the Commons on April 19 when amendments to broaden the Vocational Training Act were introduced by Labor Minister Mitchell to provide for the unemployed of the future.

Taking the 27,000 unemployed of the Maritimes as an example, Mr. Gillis argued, "Unless you can offer these young fellows employment there is not much use in training them. That would mean just getting them off the streets for a short time. . . . These people should be working at producing the goods which the world so badly needs at this time."

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